

What the public thinks – where do we want to go with rural New Zealand in the 21st century?

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Abstract

The ongoing biennial environmental survey, undertaken by staff at Lincoln University since 2000, has been used as a basis for identifying some future directions for rural New Zealand in the 21st Century. In the main New Zealanders expect the government to provide high quality health and education systems and a strong economy, followed by a high quality environment. For individuals the priorities are different, and the environment and quality of life are more important drivers than economic considerations. In terms of the key resources and related pressures, states and responses the overall state of the New Zealand environment is very good, although of all resources considered freshwater rates the lowest. At a more local level there is considerable concern about lowland streams, rivers and lakes. Farming is increasingly blamed for damaging freshwater but also for damage to a range of other resources. There are important demographic differences. Those employed in resource based industries are much more positive about the state of specific water resources than are others – anglers are more pessimistic. Achieving sustainability would have multiple benefits for New Zealand and would arguably come at only one cost, a possibility of higher living costs. Overall these findings indicate a strong desire for New Zealand to have a high quality rural environment. A key implication therefore is that rural land development/intensification needs to occur with sustainability as a focus, and not afterwards as a quick fix solution.

1. Introduction

Defining what the public thinks – where do we want to go with rural NZ in the 21st century? – is not easy. There are multiple reasons why this is not an easy task, especially in relation to the environment. Notable reasons are:

1. We all construct our views of the environment and futures from different contexts – generally farmers are likely to have different views than will urban-based members of conservation organisations – identifying, understanding and reconciling these views is extremely challenging;
2. There has been no consensus building, integrating or strategic planning approach in New Zealand to identify such a desired future.

Given the nature of this issue and its underlying challenges, the use of public surveys is one approach to identifying where we want to go with rural NZ in the 21st century.

In this paper we give a brief overview of relevant surveys and identify some strengths and weaknesses from this sort of approach. We then introduce our biennial survey of peoples' perceptions of the NZ environment as one vehicle for trying to make sense of where we might want to go:

- Priorities for the government and for individual New Zealanders
- Pressures, state and responses – focused on the rural environment
- What sustainability would achieve for New Zealand.

At the end of each of these sections a conclusions and implications ‘box’ is presented. Based on these we then consider what New Zealanders do not want, and do want, and then draw some conclusions.

2. Overview of key environmental surveys in New Zealand

There have been multiple environment-related surveys undertaken by or on behalf of central government departments, local authorities, by NGOs, by business groups, and many by researchers. Many are descriptive and few truly analytical. Amongst the best known, relevant, surveys are:

- Environment Waikato’s now triennial surveys (e.g., Gravitas Research and Strategy Ltd 2007) - The Environmental Awareness, Attitudes and Action Survey was first undertaken by Environment Waikato in June 1998 to benchmark environmental perceptions within the region, and repeated in 2000, 2003 and 2006.
- Environment Bay of Plenty’s triennial surveys (e.g., Key Research 2007) started in 2003.
- The Lincoln University biennial survey of peoples’ perceptions of the NZ environment (5 surveys from 2000, e.g., Hughey *et al.* 2006; 2008 in prep.).
- Growth and Innovation Advisory Board (2004): national vs individual preferences for environment, growth, education, etc.

There are multiple related surveys but most lack both depth of relevant questioning, analysis, and national level application. Only the ongoing LU-based survey provides a context for assessing national (and regional depending on response rate) level perceptions and changes of these over time – it therefore forms the basis for the detailed discussion that follows.

3. The biennial survey of peoples’ perceptions of the NZ environment

The survey assesses people’s perceptions of the state of the NZ environment with respect to 11 natural resources:

- Natural environment in towns and cities;
- Air;
- Native land and freshwater plants and animals;
- Native bush and forests;
- Soils;
- Coastal waters and beaches;
- Marine fisheries;
- Rivers and lakes;
- Groundwater;
- Wetlands; and
- Natural environment compared to other developed countries.

It is built around the Pressure-State-Response (OECD, 1999) model of environmental reporting, i.e., pressures on resources, state of resources and management of resources and problems associated with them. As far as we know, this is the first and only survey of its type to adopt this model. A postal questionnaire was selected as the best method of gathering this information. The large number of questions deemed it unsuitable for a telephone survey and interviews would have been an expensive and cumbersome method for sampling the New Zealand population. Two thousand people aged 18 and

over are randomly selected from the Electoral Roll. Demographic variables include: age, gender, region, ethnicity, education, and employment sector. Response rates have been high for all years¹. Data are analysed descriptively and, where applicable (and available²), the 2008 survey responses have been compared with 2006, 2004, 2002 and 2000 surveys.

Each of our surveys asks an additional set of questions focused on one (and sometimes more) topic area:

- 2000 natural hazards, and preparedness;
- 2002 coastal management and marine recreational fishing;
- 2004 freshwater management and recreational fishing;
- 2006 land transport and their externalities, priorities for New Zealanders;
- 2008 conservation, recreation, freshwater.

In this paper we present general results from the 5 surveys and specific results from the 2004 and 2008 freshwater case studies as our means of evaluating what people want for rural futures in New Zealand.

4. Priorities for the government and for individual New Zealanders

Our 2006 survey included a case study on priorities for the government and for individuals. Questions were designed around evaluating priorities for the environment compared for other key parameters including income, defence, health, law enforcement and education. Figure 1 shows peoples' individual highest priority for government action – the economy, health and education were the top priorities.

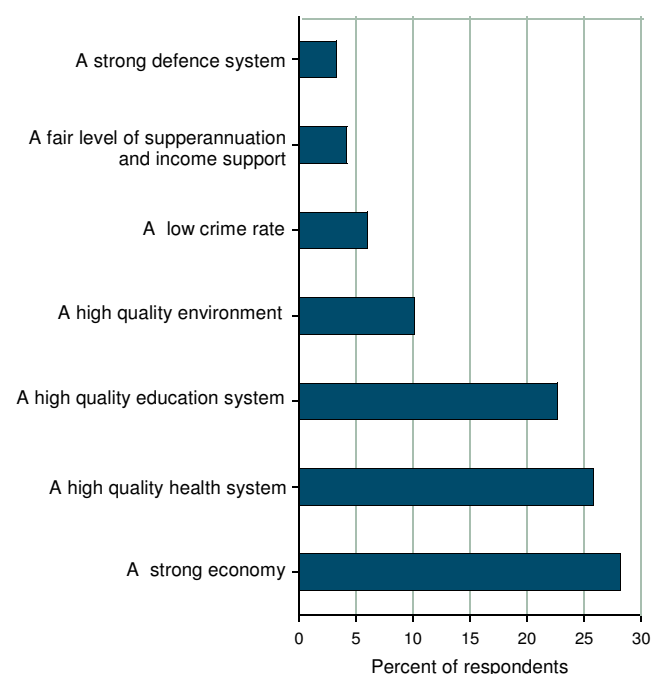


Figure 1. Priorities for the NZ government - 2006 (source: Hughey *et al.* 2006).

¹ Effective survey response rates: 2000-48%, 2002-45%, 2004-43%, 2006-46%, 2008-40%.

² The 2008 biennial environment survey was administered early 2008 – while all data has been coded only some limited analyses are currently available.

Each of the individual priorities was re-evaluated in terms of ordered average rankings, on a scale of 1 (highest priority) to 7 (lowest priority). When combined the revised order of priorities was:

- a high quality health system 2.29 = Highest priority
- a high quality education system 2.67
- a strong economy 3.14
- a high quality environment 3.97
- a low crime rate 4.43
- a fair level of superannuation and income support 5.08
- a strong defence system 6.17 = Lowest priority

While a strong economy was the most commonly chosen top priority, when priority rankings are averaged the economy rates 3rd, with quality of the environment in 4th position.

The national level priorities for the government can be compared to individual priorities. Average Likert scores, on a scale of 1 (very important) to 5 (very unimportant), ranked from top to bottom, are listed below:

- Quality of life 1.18 = Most important
- Public health system 1.46
- Quality of education 1.50
- Quality of the natural environment 1.55
- Crime prevention 1.60
- Level of wages and salaries 1.85
- Level of economic growth 1.89 = Least important

As with the Growth and Innovation Advisory Board (2004), this survey shows that quality of life and quality of the natural environment are more important than either the level of wages and salaries, or the level of economic growth. Health and education both outrank the environment. In an attempt to compare the two surveys we have combined 'very important' and 'important' ratings, giving:

	Growth and Innovation Advisory Board (2004)	This survey
Quality of life	93%	99%
Quality of education	83%	95%
Quality of natural environment	87%	95%
The public health system	78%	94%
Level of wages and salaries	67%	84%
Level of economic growth	67%	81%

Our 2006 survey ranked New Zealand's performance against the same attributes. Average Likert scores, on a scale of very good (1) to very bad (5), ranked from top to bottom, are listed below:

- Quality of life 2.07 = Best performance
- Quality of the natural environment 2.35
- Quality of education 2.57
- Level of economic growth 2.92
- Performance in the public health system 3.15
- Level of wages and salaries 3.17
- Crime prevention 3.50 = Worst performance

Only crime prevention performance was considered overall to be less than adequate, with quality of the natural environment and quality of life both considered 'good'.

Box 1. Priorities for the government and for individual New Zealanders: the key messages.

Key priorities for the government are the economy, health and education, followed by the environment.

For individuals the priorities are different and the environment and quality of life are more important drivers than economic considerations.

5. Pressures, states and responses – focused on the rural environment

5.1. Pressures

We asked people about what the most important environmental issues were that face New Zealand and the world (Figure 2). For New Zealand water pollution was the single biggest issue (being identified by around 14% of respondents), while for the world it was global warming/climate change (around 32% of respondents).

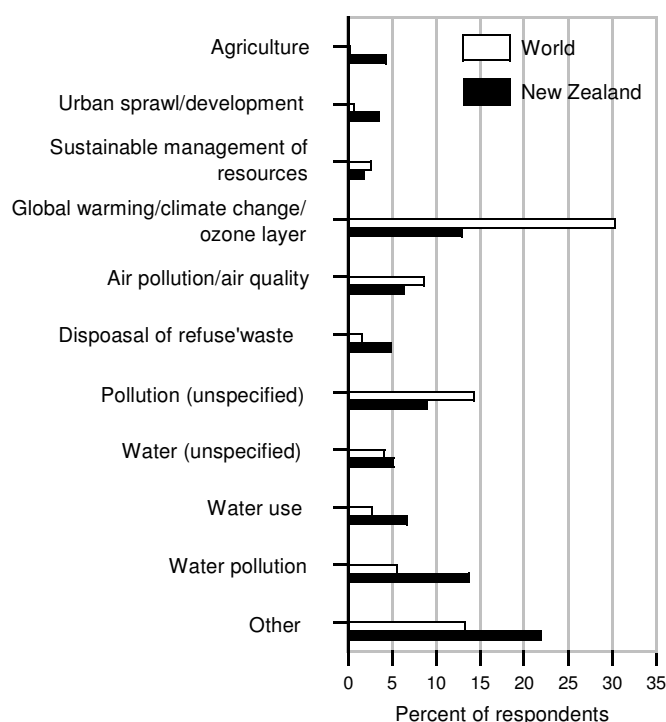


Figure 2. Most important environmental issue in NZ and the World – 2008 (Source: Hughey *et al.* in prep.)

Causes of damage to natural resources was also evaluated. Responses have been monitored from 2000 in terms of identifying the main causes of damage to freshwater (Figure 3). From 2000-2008 there was a significant increase in

the proportion of respondents identifying farming as one of the main causes of damage.

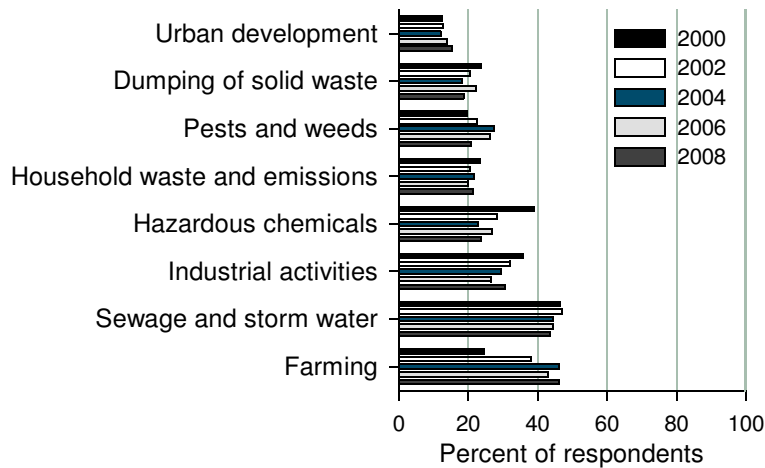


Figure 3. Main causes of damage to freshwater (2000-2008) (Source: Hughey *et al.* in prep.)

We have further analysed the 2006 responses and found a significant difference between ethnic groups and causes of damage. Notably, New Zealand European respondents have a much greater level of concern than do Maori or other ethnicities (Figure 4).

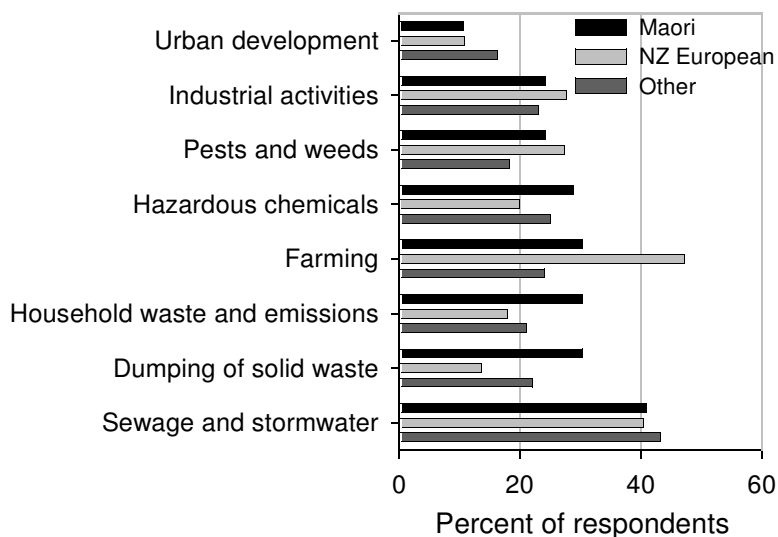


Figure 4. Main causes of damage to freshwater by ethnicity - 2006 (Source: Hughey *et al.* 2007)

5.2. State

The public have overall positive views about the state or condition of New Zealand resources (Figure 5) with only rivers and lakes, and marine fisheries, having any significant adverse ratings.

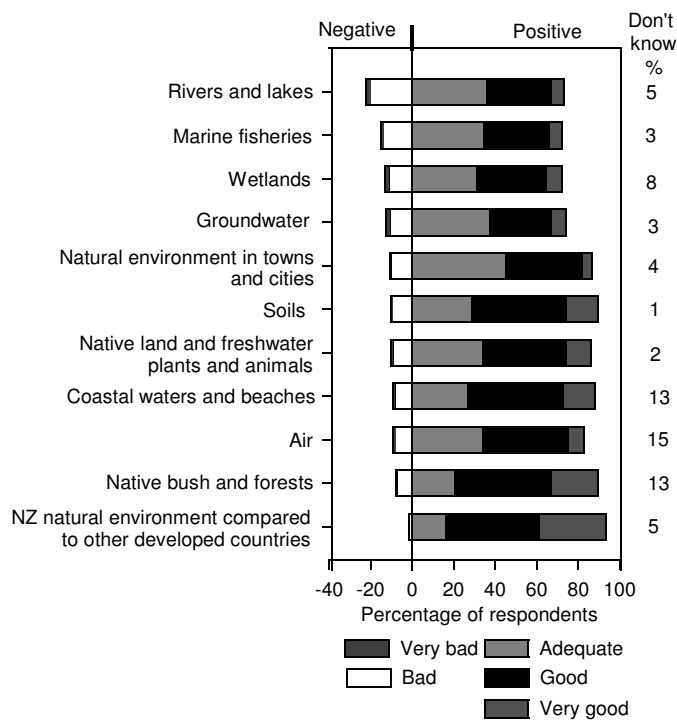


Figure 5. The state of New Zealand resources in 2008 (Source: Hughey *et al.*, in prep.)

While this positive view is matched by biophysical scientific research at the national level, it is countered by research for lowland streams and lakes (see for example Larned *et al.* 2003, Parkyn and Wilcock 2004) which indicates poor quality of water and often significantly reduced flows. Survey respondents were presented with a variety of statements about rivers, streams and lakes (Figure 6, and see Hughey *et al.* 2004, Cullen *et al.* 2006, and Hughey *et al.* 2007 for further examples and analysis), and responses were supportive of the science findings, i.e., people think lowland streams in their region have low water quality. Figures 7 and 8 show different perceptions based on demographics – respectively, those working in resource based industries have positive views while others (the majority of respondents) are negative; anglers (38% of all respondents, Hughey *et al.* 2004) are more concerned about damage to large rivers than are non anglers.

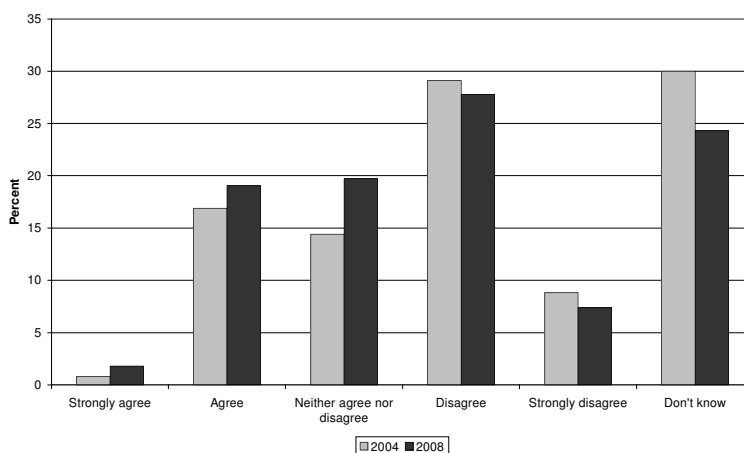


Figure 6. 'Small lowland streams in my region have high water quality' (2004 cf 2008)

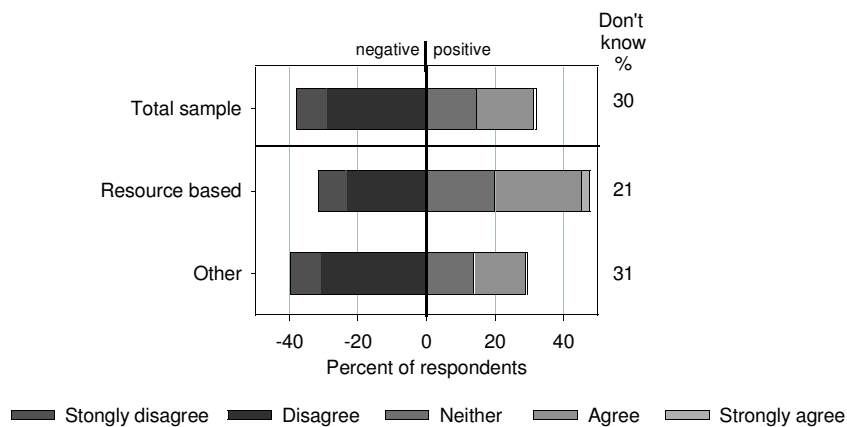


Figure 7. Small lowland streams in my region have high water quality - 2004

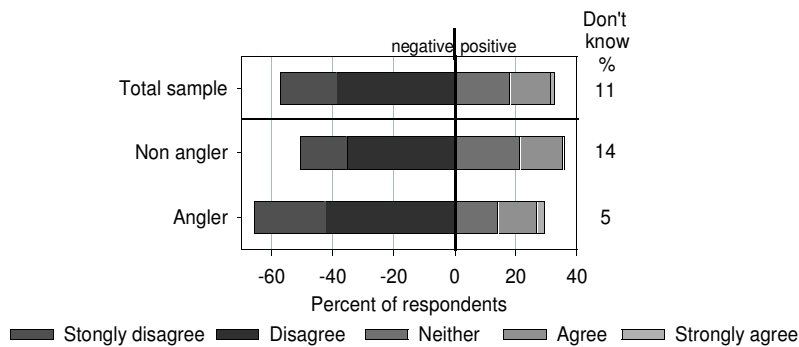


Figure 8. More water should be taken from large rivers for irrigation even if it has a negative impact on freshwater fisheries - 2004

5.3. Response

A variety of question types have been used to evaluate management response and its adequacy. Analysis of Figure 9 shows that most respondents do not consider lowland streams in their region to be well managed – a comparison between 2004 and 2008 indicates a consistent pattern of perception. Interestingly (Figure 10), there are major differences in perceptions amongst two key user groups, namely those employed in resource based industries and others, and freshwater anglers and non anglers.

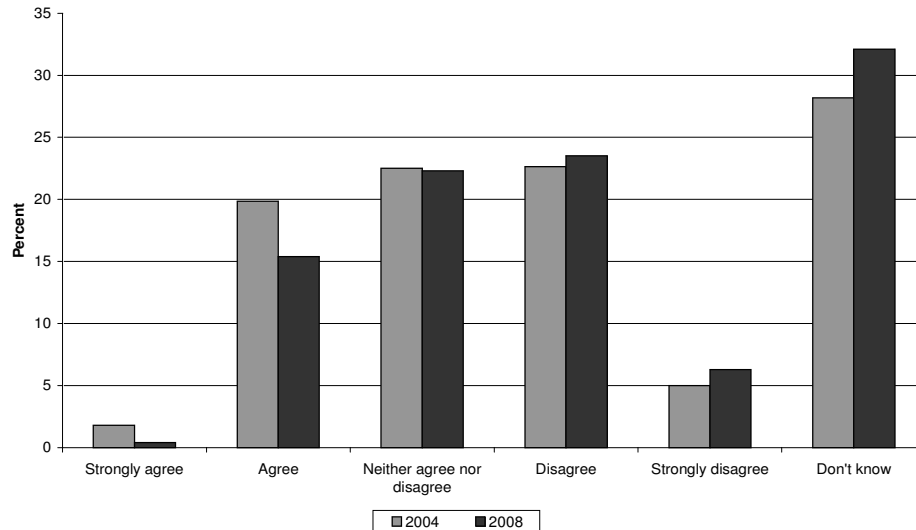


Figure 9. Small lowland streams in my region are well managed (2004 cf 2008)

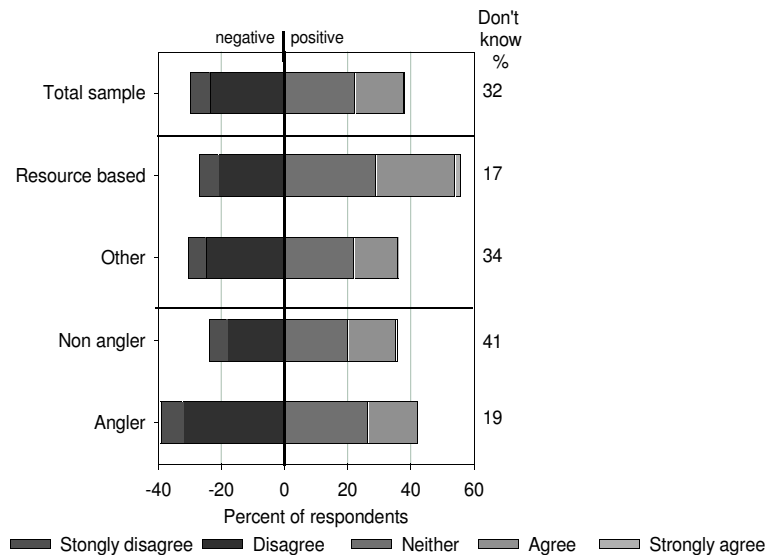


Figure 10. Small lowland streams in my region are well managed - 2004

In our 2004 survey we asked respondents about their willingness to pay for lowland stream enhancement work (Figure 11). Over half of respondents were willing to pay a targeted rate for this purpose.

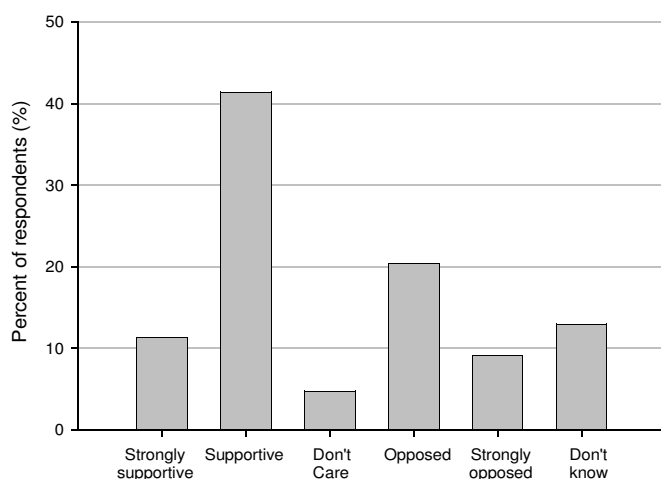


Figure 11. Willingness To Pay \$20 per year in additional rates for 10 years to pay for lowland stream enhancement work (Source: Hughey *et al.*, 2004)

Followup open-ended explanations were evaluated. Those supportive or strongly supportive of a \$20 rate increase made comments like:

- 'Small price to pay for the common good' (43% of 484 responses); followed by:
- 'Good to pass onto future generations';
- 'To clean up the water'; and
- 'Better than cleaning it up later'.

Those opposed or strongly opposed said:

- 'rates are too high already' (23% of 484 responses);
- 'industry or farmers should pay for this, not ratepayers'; or
- 'no proof projects are being done efficiently' and 'on a low income'.

Box 2. Pressures, states and responses – focused on the rural environment: the key messages

The overall state of the New Zealand environment is very good, although of all resources considered freshwater rates the lowest. At a more local level there is considerable concern about lowland streams, rivers and lakes.

The key pressures on these resources are human-induced. Farming is increasingly blamed for damaging freshwater but also for damage to a range of other resources.

There are important demographic differences. Those employed in resource based industries are much more positive about the state of specific water resources than are others – anglers are more pessimistic.

Management of lowland streams is considered inadequate but people are willing to pay for on the ground actions to improve lowland streams.

6. What sustainability would achieve

Respondents were asked about the effect of achieving environmental sustainability on New Zealand (Figure 12). There was only one negative response, and that was the view that achieving sustainability would not lower living costs – all other views were very positive.

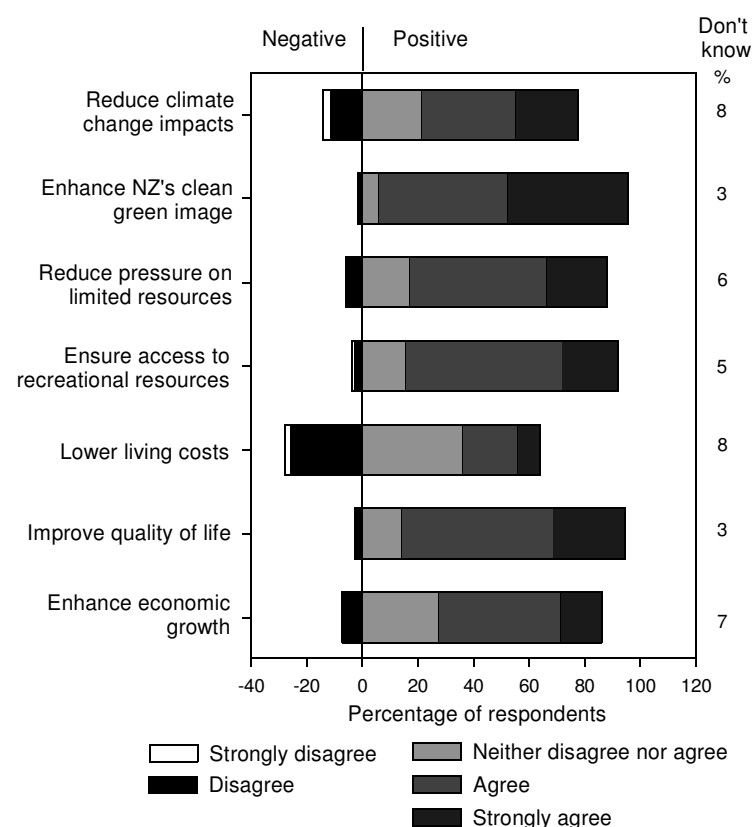


Figure 12. 'Achieving environmental sustainability in NZ would ...' – 2006
(Source: Hughey *et al.*, 2006)

When average Likert scores were calculated, on a scale of 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree), the following rankings from top to bottom, occurred:

- Enhance NZ's clean green image 1.65 = Most likely
- Improve quality of life 1.94
- Ensure access to recreational resources 2.04
- Reduce pressure on limited resources 2.08
- Enhance economic growth 2.30
- Reduce climate change impacts 2.33
- Lower living costs 2.94 = Least likely

Even for lower living costs, the lowest ranked of these implications, the average response remains positive.

Box 3. What sustainability would achieve: the key messages.

Achieving sustainability would have multiple benefits for New Zealand and would arguably come at only one cost, a possibility of higher living costs.

7. Overall discussion and conclusions

There are three main sets of messages that can be taken from this analysis. First, while the government's main concerns should be with health, education and the economy, individuals place higher priorities on quality of life and quality of the environment. Secondly, given this level of interest and the high overall rating of the state of the New Zealand environment there is considerable concern about the quality and management of lowland streams and increasing amount of blame is being placed on farming for damage to freshwaters. Finally, and perhaps in terms of providing a lead for thinking about rural futures is the overall view that achieving sustainability in New Zealand would be good from almost all perspectives.

These sets of key messages lead us to the following views, based on our surveys:

- People 'don't want' development to wreck rivers, streams, lakes, etc.;
- Farming is increasingly a cause of damage to the environment;
- People are worried about freshwater, its management and pollution; and
- Given that individual and government priorities place a high emphasis on the environment, (and noting that individuals are willing to pay for improvements and/or mitigation where key rural resources are damaged), then it is clear that rural land development/intensification needs to occur with sustainability as a requirement, and not afterwards as a quick fix solution.

There is an important challenge that arises from drawing this conclusion. The challenge is how to match policy and political responses to the level of public concern about the future of the rural environment and its component parts, and ensure that New Zealand land-users employ sustainable development practices.

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